(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2646.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1797.

HAGUE, *July* 26.

CITIZEN NOEL, minister of the French republic, has demanded that all French emigrants should be enjoined to quit the Batavian territory, according to the terms of the treaty of alliance. It was immediately decided, that the proclamation formerly issued against them, should be executed with the greatest rigour, and that for this purpose letters should be dispatched to the provinces.

MILAN, *July* 15.

The spirit of party which is every where prevalent is much exaggerated in the account sent from this city, because it is that in which there are most adventurers, and men who have nothing to lose in the event of a subversion of social order. Do not then be astonished at seeing such a number of falsehoods designedly published. Among these you may reckon the pretended account of a threatening letter written by general Buonaparte to the minister of Tuscany, on account of some supposed insults which it is pretended the French have received at Leghorn and at Pisa. All these fabrications are made with a view of exciting the French against temperate and quiet governments.

Government has appointed a committee to report on the general state of the finances. It has brought its labours to an end, and has found a deficiency in every particular. The chests of the banks of St. George, of the hospital, of the college, and of the receptacle for the poor, have all been found empty, and we know not where to look for resources.

PARIS, *July* 31.

A few days ago, Buonaparte's harangue to the army of Italy was posted against all the walls of Paris. At the present moment the walls are covered with an eloquent address of Pichegru to the armies. It is extracted from the report made by him in the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred on the 25th ult. I am happy to find, that if Cæsar is on one side, Pompey is on the other. I am inclined to think too, that the public tranquillity is not so much in danger as some people imagine from the effects produced by the present fermentation in the public mind, and the struggle that has taken place too indulgent. The good understanding of governors frequently proceeds from nothing more than a cordial adoption of a system of usurpation. A little animosity makes them keep a watchful eye on their conduct, and their mutual faults. Disquisitions, therefore, of this kind, so far from being injurious to the governed, are generally beneficial to them. It is only desirable, in order that no bad effects may arise, that the parties be sufficiently strong to check themselves, without any shock, merely by the equilibrium to be produced by collision. This appears to me to be the secret of our present situation. The constitution is a centre which draws all around it—The debates tend to its establishment. This ought to be their object, and resistance serves only to add force to their endeavours.

It is said that the disposal of the city of Venice is now the subject of dispute between France and the emperor.

August 1.

The letters that we receive from the departments speak only of contradictory orders given for the march of the troops. If a courier in the morning brings an order to advance, another in the evening brings an order to retreat.—The general officers cross each other, and nothing seems to be thought of but bringing the two councils to their reason. This is a slight sketch of the proceedings that take place in our frontier departments and which resemble too much those that preceded the revolution of 1780. How is it that a government newly established so much resembles that which we are destroying?

It is said, indeed, that general Ferino, at Sedan, has stopped the march of two columns of our army that were going to Paris. He observed to them that their marching orders were not legal, and they retreated. It is, however, added, that he was obliged to make preparations for opposing their passage, and that the cannon of the citadel was turned against them.

[Tableau de l'Europe.]

August 3.

Extract of the report of Dumas to the Council of Five Hundred, in the name of the committee charged to examine into the resolution respecting the constitutional limits, and the one relative to the movements of troops.

This eloquent report, which is in every respect worthy of its author, ought to prove to the little Machiavels, that those dreadful divisions, which they flattered themselves with having created between the councils, exist only in their imagination. General Dumas has shewn himself at the tribune of the Council of Ancients, what Pichegru has proved himself in that of the Council of Five Hundred—a friend to peace, and ready to make every sacrifice, except that of honour, to public liberty. He had no difficulty in proving, that these two resolutions were in every respect conformable to the text of the constitution, and were called for by the critical situation of public affairs.

We are bound to state, that within some weeks, the consoling appearance of public affairs, has totally changed—distrust has succeeded to hope, agitation to calm, revolutionary appearances to the tranquillity which prevailed before.

The Executive Directory, deceived by chimerical charms, appear apprehensive of the future, and fearful of relying on the support of the power which has been entrusted to them, on the exercise of its lawful means; they endeavour to appear apprehensive of an attack on the constitution; but instead of retreating into a fortress, and defending it, they have recourse to arms, which the constitution should break.

There are, doubtless, men in France who regret the old government, and there are others, no doubt, who have a partiality to the revolutionary government, so favourable to their malignant passions, and their insatiable avarice; but these sectaries of despotism and anarchy, form but a small party in the republic; and even supposing the number of them greater than it is, the royalists have shewn the feebleness of their policy, the anarchists the cruelty of their disposition, too much to suffer us to fear that they will ever again be able to muster with success, against the defenders of the constitution.

If the Directory would see the objects as they really are, and not attempt to represent the political horizon as charged with clouds which have blown over us, they would be convinced that the great majority of the country is devoted to them. Who then are the persons who favour one or other of these opinions? Are they those who first attacked the power of ministers when armed with letters de cachet, and arbitrary power, to act as they pleased? Are these the persons who in different public assemblies have proclaimed and developed the principles of liberty and of representative government? It is this incalculable number of administrators, of judges, and of public functionaries, who have entailed upon themselves the hatred of those who only wish for laws, that they may profit by them; or of those who hope for advantage by the non-existence of the laws?

Can it be from our victorious soldiery who have seen the constitution rise cemented by the blood of their brethren—who have perished in dangers in which they have partaken?—It is from them that we are to expect measures that are incompatible with the safety of the constitution?

Let the Directory frankly unite with the legislative body—Let it derive its power from its true source—Let them be convinced that there is a cessation of government when there is a cessation of harmony between the supreme powers. That authority, however extensive, is insufficient for governing, if it is not supported by confidence, and that confidence is the prize given by public opinion—that ministers without esteem, are ministers without influence, and that they will meet with obstacles where others would have found assistance—

That peace, which is the common object of all our wishes, can only be obtained (whatever talents the negotiator may possess) by the strict coalition of all the first authorities—

That generals crowned with laurels, that soldiers and citizens having the most glorious prospect before them, the life of Pompey, and the old age of Timoleon, will never consent to sacrifice their brilliant destinies in such a Catilinarian attack.

GLASGOW, *August* 8.

Paris papers to the third instant have been received since our last. Very little is said in them upon the subject of the negotiation. A rumour, however, prevailed at Paris, that conferences at Lisle had been suspended till the different plenipotentiaries receive instructions as to some questions of a difficult nature. The Directory, it is surmised, have got the army to deliberate upon the jarrings which have taken place at Paris between them and the two councils. Massena's division has already addressed the Directory in very strong terms, and threaten to march to Paris to put their enemies to death: "Let them tremble!" say they, "Yes, let these conspirators tremble? The swords which have exterminated the armies of kings, are still in the hands of the conquerors of the Rhine, of the Sambre and Meuse, and of Italy."

LONDON, *August* 2.

Late accounts from Batavia, by the American ship Louisa, represent that settlement to be in the most wretched condition. There was no trade. They had only one frigate afloat. The rest of the shipping were haled ashore, perfectly dismantled, rotten, and their crews dead.

Captain G——r, of the navy, in order to be present at a cricket match, a few days since, rode one horse from London to Norwich, a distance of one hundred and eight miles, in the space of twelve hours and an half. All that we can say in the captain's commendation is, that Nature must have intended him for a postillion.

The plague has recently committed great devastations throughout Egypt, particularly in Alexandria. When the last accounts left that city, the English consul, Mr. Baldwin, had for some months been confined to his house, dreading lest in moving abroad he might catch the contagion.

An intercourse with France, by means of Hamburg, is at present carried on to a great extent, the obstacle of the war and the alien act considered, which must ultimately ruin many individuals in England. The intervention of a third person between those who wish to have French correspondence is quite sufficient to evade the penalties of the alien act: and thus Sir R. Steel's remark that, "a coach and six can drive through British edicts is verified." The institute national, with a sang froid truly French, have contrived to establish a literary correspondence with numerous individuals in London, and have engaged them to send to France by way of Hamburg three or four sets of every new publication, which, as soon as they receive, they have editions immediately printed therefrom and exported to America. Hence, a quarto edition of many works which in London will cost 10/6 you can have in Philadelphia for half the money, owing to the cheapness of paper and labour in France.

Execution of the mutineers of La Pompee.

Spithead, June 28.

Last night an order for the execution of William Guthrie, James Gallaway, Thomas Ashley, and Robert Johnson, was received here. This morning, at seven o'clock, they were removed from the Royal William to La Pompee, and after a few hours spent in prayer, were all pinioned, and the halter fastened about their necks in order to be turned off; and at about ten minutes past eleven the gun fired, when Ashley and Johnson were launched into eternity.

Guthrie and Gallaway were immediately unlooſed, and their caps taken off, when captain Vashon read to them the king's free pardon, and they were soon afterwards removed back to the Royal William.

They all behaved with an inconceivable degree of fortitude, and seemed not only reconciled, but even happy to meet death. Ashley ran up smiling to the master at arms and placed his arms back in the position they were to be pinioned.

Before they were turned off, Johnson delivered a paper into the hands of a person standing by, requesting that it might be published for the satisfaction of his friends. The following is a literary copy:

"I die a friend to my country, a friend to freedom and justice, and charity with all men. Lord receive my soul, through Jesus Christ.

ROBERT JOHNSON."

The scene was affecting beyond all description, and had so great an impression on captain Vashon, that it was with great difficulty he could get through reading his majesty's pardon to the two saved.

August 5.

The action of the boats, in which rear-admiral Nelson was engaged, was most desperate; they were close to each other, endeavouring to board; the admiral had no more than 16 hands against 26, and his boat infinitely smaller. Captain Freemantle, who was the officer with the admiral, was wounded in the face; a Spaniard snapped a pistol at him, which missing fire, he immediately threw it with the utmost violence in his face. The captain, however, notwithstanding, immediately got on board, and cut him down. Admiral Nelson was saved by the exertion and courage of the master of the Ville de Paris.

August 7.

A strong report prevailed on Saturday and yesterday, that the Dutch fleet had sailed from the Texel in the absence of admiral Duncan, driven from his station by a gale of wind. The Cierce frigate, arrived from Yarmouth, brought such intelligence. It is said however, that last night government received an assurance on the contrary.—There had been, it appears, some blowing weather, that had obliged the Dutch to run higher up the harbour, and on which account also, the British admiral stood for a short space of time to sea, as his ships, otherwise, during the storm, would have had to encounter all the inconveniencies of a dangerous lee shore, at rather an unstable anchorage.

August 8.

Yesterday evening, a little before seven o'clock, lord Grenville Levison, accompanied by Mr. Major, one of his majesty's messengers, landed at Dover from Calais, and immediately proceeded for town, where he arrived early this morning. His lordship is supposed to have brought over some very important communications from lord Malmesbury.

We are enabled to ſtate, upon the beſt authority, that the Dutch fleet have never quitted the Texel, nor admiral Duncan his ſtation. The captain of the Circe, who brought the account, was deceived by making his obſervations to the north of the Texel, when the Engliſh fleet is ſtationed to the ſouth of that river.

Yeſterday at one o'clock, we received by expreſs, Paris journals to the 9th inſtant incluſive.—We immediately ſtopped the preſs to communicate the ſubſtance of their contents, which our readers will find fully detailed in our paper of this day.

The contents of theſe papers, which are extremely important, juſtify all the reflections which we have lately had occaſion to make on the internal ſtate of France, and the views of the different parties in that diſtracted country.

It appears from the debates of the councils, that the ſtatement given by the Directory of the march of the troops towards the metropolis was totally falſe. Inſtead of nine thouſand men, ſaid to be detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, the detachment amounted to between twenty-ſix and twenty-ſeven thouſand men!—Nor was this force intended, as the Directory affirmed, for any naval expedition; but it was ſelected, as we ſuppoſed, for the expreſs purpoſe of overawing, if not of diſſolving, the legiſlative body. The ſoldiers indeed, whoſe minds had been poiſoned by emiſſaries from Paris, and by the Jacobin journals, which were the only papers they were permitted to read, openly proclaimed the object of their march, and uttered the groſſeſt calumnies againſt the two councils. And notwithſtanding the order received from the miniſter of war to return to the ſtation which they had left, they continued their march to Paris, in obedience to the commands of their general Hoche, who has by this act openly hoiſted the ſtandard of rebellion.

Our readers will recollect, that we ſtated, ſome time ſince, that Hoche and his army, known to be determined Jacobins, were the inſtruments on whom the Directory chiefly relied for perpetuating their own deſpotic power, and for carrying into effect their own unconſtitutional deſigns.

The Directory alſo appear to have effectually ſecured the protection of the army of Italy. Addreſſes have been received from two more diviſions of that army, which breathe the rankeſt ſpirit of jacobiniſm; vow implicit obedience, not to the conſtitution, but to the Directory; and devote their enemies to inſtant deſtruction. Theſe addreſſes, though the very act of deliberation by which they were preceded was a direct violation of a conſtitutional proviſion, have been publiſhed by the Directory, who have, in conſequence, been called on by the Council of Five Hundred to account for their conduct.

Meanwhile a formidable force, ſuppoſed to amount to 40,000 men, has arrived at Paris, in ſmall parties; ſo that there can be little doubt that the Directory will ſet the legiſlative body at defiance, and effectually triumph over the conſtitution.

Another meſſage was delivered to the council, on the 2d inſtant, on the ſubject of the finances, which are again ſtated to be in a moſt deplorable ſituation. It ſeems, indeed, that the Directory are either anxious to impute this diſtreſs to the inefficient proceedings of the council, or, by a repetition of meſſages on a ſubject ſo important, to divert their attention from thoſe vigorous meaſures which they evince a diſpoſition to adopt for confining the government within the bounds preſcribed by the conſtitution.

Every circumſtance combines to ſanction the ſuppoſition that ſome dreadful exploſion is on the eve of taking place. A number of foreigners have crouded to the capital, and the terroriſts, from the different departments, having joined them. In ſhort, that devoted city now wears the very ſame appearance which it has invariably exhibited previous to every public commotion or maſſacre ſince the year 1789.

Buonaparte, unuſed to contradiction, has expreſſed his diſpleaſure in ſtrong terms, at the refuſal of the Swiſs to grant a paſſage to his troops through their territory; and he has even threatened to procure by force what intreaties have failed to obtain.

Mallet du Pon, to his honour be it ſpoken, is purſued with unrelenting animoſity by the French government. He has been compelled to leave Morat for Fribourg, and it is ſuppoſed will be ultimately obliged to ſeek for refuge in England.

Reports prevailed at Paris, that the negotiation at Liſle was ſuſpended, from the exorbitant pretenſions of the Directory, who are even ſaid to have openly declared, that "the royaliſt faction, alone, is deſirous of a peace with England." What foundation there is for ſuch a report, it is not poſſible for us to ſay.

HANOVER, (N. H.) *September 4.*

The mortality in this place for a fortnight paſt, has been greater by one half than it was in Philadelphia in the ſickleſt time during the prevalence of the yellow fever, in proportion to the number of people in both places. The epidemic has been very general and is ſtill raging, with few leſs ſymptoms of violence; in many inſtances it has baffled the ſkill of our ableſt phyſicians. It is wiſhed that ſome mode of treatment, which has been found moſt efficacious, might be publiſhed for the benefit of thoſe who are attacked with this terrible diſeaſe.

BALTIMORE, *September 23.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Big Tree, on Geneſee River, dated Auguſt 28, 1797.

"The Indians were yeſterday in council, when a *meſſage* arrived from the Indians, who were lately *hoſtile* to our government, informing, that the *Spaniards* were ſending amongſt all the Indians, requeſting they would unite with them, which the meſſage deſired the *Six Nations* would *not* do. The meſſage was immediately taken into conſideration, and the council *determined*, they would *not* have any thing to do with the buſineſs. Similar meſſages are gone to the Indians about Canada, and I hope, may meet the ſame fate."

[Rumours to the above effect have been for ſome time in circulation, though but partially credited. We publiſh the foregoing in a diſtinguiſhing character, becauſe it is a ſubject of the firſt importance, and becauſe this information is certain and authentic, and may be ſtrictly depended on.]

U. S. Gaz.

Died lately in Iveraah, Ireland, aged 112, Daniel Bull Macarthy, Eſq;

He was married to five wives; he married the fifth, who ſurvives him, when he was 84, and ſhe 14, by whom he had 20 children, bearing a child every year. He was very healthy—no cold ever affected him—and he could not bear the warmth of a ſhirt in the night time, but put it under his pillow, for the laſt 70 years. In company he drank plentifully of rum and brandy, which he called Naked Truth—and when, out of complaiſance to other gentlemen, he took claret or port, he always drank an equal glaſs of rum or brandy, to qualify thoſe liquors—this he called A Wedge. He uſed to walk eight or ten miles in a winter's morning, with grey hounds and finders, and ſeldom failed to bring home a brace of hares.

September 25.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

ORDERED, That a liſt of the burials be publiſhed, from the time this board received regular returns, and that the ſame be continued daily.

Burials in the weſt part of Baltimore, heretofore called the Town.

	Adults.	Children.
September 11	2	2
12	0	1
13	5	1
14	3	0
15	2	2
16	2	0
17	1	1
18	2	0
19	2	0
20	2	1
21	2	3
22	3	1
23	7	2
24	5	2

Burials in the eaſt part, called Fell's Point, including the Potter's Field.

	Adults.	Children.
September 11	15	1
12	8	0
13	17	0
14	12	0
15	5	1
16	12	1
17	9	0
18	3	1
19	5	0
20	9	0
21	6	0
22	5	1
23	5	0
24	14	1

(Signed)

JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
JAMES EDWARDS,
ADAM FONERDEN,
EMANUEL KENT,
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
ELIAS ELLICOTT,
JOHN STEELE,
THOMAS TENANT,
JAMES BEEMAN,
} Commiſſioners.

Annapolis, September 28.

On Tueſday laſt the Jockey Club purſe was run for over the courſe near this city, and won by Mr. Ridgely's horſe Cincinnatus. And

Yeſterday the colt's purſe was run for, and won by Mr. Edelen's mare Tulip.

A BY-LAW to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever into the City of Annapolis.

BE it eſtabliſhed and ordained, by the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons to import into this city, by land or water, and ſell the ſame therein, any goods, wares or merchandiſe, wines, brandy, or other ſpirits, now in the city of Baltimore, (excluding that part diſtinguiſhed by the name of Fell's Point,) that have been imported from any part of Europe or the Eaſt-Indies; and alſo any rum, ſpirit, wine, molaſſes ſpices, fruits, brandy, coffee, ſugar, or other Weſt-India produce, cotton excepted, imported from the Weſt Indies, and the ſame to ſell here; provided, that before the ſame is or are landed, an affidavit be made before the mayor, recorder, or ſome one of the aldermen of the city of Annapolis, or a juſtice of Anne Arundel county reſiding in the city, that the ſaid articles of Weſt-India produce have been imported into this ſtate before the firſt day of June laſt, and that the ſame is not brought to this city in any veſſel that has been in the Weſt-Indies at any time ſince the ſaid firſt day of June, and on board of which any perſon ſince that period hath died of the yellow fever; and alſo that the ſaid articles, or any of them, ſhall not be brought or taken from any ſhore, veſſel or depoſitory, wherein any perſon ſhall have died of the ſaid fever ſince the day aforeſaid.

And be it eſtabliſhed and ordained, by the authority aforeſaid, That John Muir, James Williams, James Mackubin, Jonathan Pinkney, John Randall, Lewis Neth and Abſalom Ridgely, be a committee to carry the proviſions of this by-law into effect, any three of whom to have power and authority to act.

And be it eſtabliſhed and ordained, by the authority aforeſaid, That Allen Quynn, John Callahan, Dr. Shaaff, Dr. Ghiſelin and John Munroe, be a committee to inquire into any caſes of the yellow fever which may happen within this city, and in caſe any perſon coming into this city, or the precincts thereof, not being a reſident, ſhall be infected with the yellow fever, the ſaid committee ſhall provide for the removal of ſuch perſon out of the city, and take care that he ſhall be provided with every neceſſary, and the corporation will indemnify the ſaid committee for all expences incurred, in caſe of the inſolvency of ſuch infected perſon; and it ſhall be the duty of the conſtable to give information to ſome member of the ſaid committee of all ſuch caſes of the yellow fever as ſhall come to his knowledge.

Duties on Carriages and Retailers Licences.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,
Supervisor's Office, Auguſt 15.

THE ſeaſon preſcribed by the laws of the United States for the annual entry of carriages and iſſue of licences to retailers of wine and foreign diſtilled ſpirits, being near at hand, it is thought proper, in aid of the notices given by the collectors of the revenue in their reſpective diviſions, to ſtate, for general information, the ſubſtance of the acts laying duties on thoſe objects.

The following rates of duty are payable yearly upon "all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon for his or her own uſe, or to be let out for hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers," to wit:

	Dolls.
For and upon every coach whether driven with a box or by poſtillion,	15
Every chariot, poſt-chariot, and poſt-chaiſe,	12
Every phaeton for the conveyance of one or more perſons, and with or without a top,	9
Every coachee—that is, a carriage having pannel work in the upper diviſion, with blinds, glaſſes, or curtains in the ſides, front or rear,	9
Every four wheel carriage, having framed poſts with a top, and hanging on ſteel ſprings, whether drawn by one or more horſes,	6
Every four wheel top carriage, hanging upon wooden or iron ſprings, or jacks, whether drawn by one or more horſes,	3
Every curricle, chaiſe, chair, ſulky, or other two wheel top carriage, and every other two wheel carriage, though without a top, hanging or reſting on ſteel or iron ſprings,	3
Every other two wheel carriage,	2
And upon every four wheel carriage, having framed poſts, and a top, and reſting upon wooden ſpars,	2

Carriages uſually and chiefly employed in huſbandry, or for the tranſportation of goods, wares, merchandiſe, produce or commodities, are not chargeable with duty; and on the other hand, thoſe which are uſually and chiefly employed in the conveyance of perſons are liable to it, and if of a doubtful deſcription, muſt take the denomination of that claſs to which they bear the greateſt reſemblance.

The month of September is particularly aſſigned for the payment of thoſe duties and attendance is therefore, after previous notice, to be given during that month by the collectors, at their offices, or other convenient places within their counties, for the purpoſe of receiving them; but the duties may be tendered and paid at any time within ſixty days either before or after the ſaid month of September; during which periods, however, no particular attendance is required from the officers of inſpection; and at the expiration of the month of November, the duties, together with 25 per centum on the amount thereof for the uſe of the collecting officer, may be demanded, and levied by diſtreſs and ſale of goods.

The foregoing proviſions reſpect ſuch carriages as ſhall be in uſe at the approaching or any ſubſequent month of September; but carriages ſet up at any other time of the year, muſt be entered within the month in which they are begun to be kept, and a proportional part of the annual duty paid therein, to be computed from the laſt day of the month in which they are entered to the end of September following, when the ſaid carriages muſt, like others, be entered anew and duty be paid for a whole year.

Perſons making untrue or defective entries forfeit the ſums they ſhall have paid—and the amount of duty really payable on their carriages may be demanded and recovered with an addition of 25 per cent. as in the caſe of a total omiſſion to enter.

Any perſon ſuppoſing himſelf aggrieved in the amount of duty demanded, may preſent to the collecting officer a ſtatement on oath of the circumſtances whereon his conteſtation of the demand is grounded, which ſtatement is to be forwarded to the ſupervisor of the diſtrict, whoſe deciſion thereon, if againſt the collector, is to be final; if otherwiſe, he authoriſes the immediate collection (by diſtreſs, if neceſſary) of whatever he adjudges to be payable; but if the remonſtrant ſtill finds himſelf aggrieved, he may within two months, by writing, directed to the ſupervisor, require that the ſtatements and proofs

upon which the decision was founded, be transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, who is empowered to over-rule the said decision, and direct the restitution, in whole or in part, of the duties collected in consequence of it; and if the person conceives himself aggrieved by the determination of the secretary of the treasury, he may within four months institute a suit in the district court, against the supervisor, in the maintaining of which he is, however, confined to the assignment and proof of such facts as shall have been set forth in his original statement.

LICENCE DUTIES.

The persons subject to duty as retailers under the laws of the United States, are those who deal in the selling of wines to be carried or sent out of their houses, buildings, &c. in a smaller quantity at any one time than thirty gallons, except in the original cask or package in which it was imported, and those who, in like manner, sell foreign spirits in a smaller quantity than 20 gallons. The duties payable by those persons are *five dollars yearly*, for a licence for the sale of wines, and the like sum for a distinct and separate licence to sell spirituous liquors; and every person who retails wine or foreign spirits without such licence, unexpired and in force, incurs in each and either case *a penalty of fifty dollars*. A licence authorises the sale of liquors but at one place.

The month of September was also originally assigned for the receipt of those duties, and is, of course, the proper period for those whose licences expire in that month to procure new ones; but as this tax is, differently from that on carriages, always paid entire, and for a whole year, persons who commence the business of retailing at any time whatever must obtain licence *before they begin to sell*.

It remains to observe that these laws having been long since duly promulgated, and extraordinary steps taken repeatedly to excite attention to them, *all penalties incured under them will positively be exacted*.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the revenue, for the district of Maryland.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, for READY MONEY, on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at the house of the late JOHN ADAM BAYER,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceased, consisting of a variety of household furniture, a number of hides and skins in tan, a quantity of bark, and two horses.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, and those that are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ALLEN QUYNN, Administrator.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

TWO hundred acres of as rich LAND as any in this state, lying on Herring Bay: This valuable property has all the advantage that can possibly arise from a purchase; it affords an inexhaustible fund of valuable timber for ship building, and its great convenience from a water carriage must render it a desirable object; about thirty acres of it is rich meadow land, now under grass, and a considerable quantity more can be made at a trifling expence; fish, oysters and wildfowl, can be had in great abundance. Possession will be given immediately, and a clear and indisputable title made to the premises.

Also may be purchased, three hundred acres of valuable land adjoining the above, which has every advantage of valuable meadows;—the improvements are, two tenants houses and two tobacco houses. Title clear and possession given instantly. These tracts will be sold separate, if required, or together, as may suit the purchaser. On application to the subscriber the necessary information will be given.

RICHARD CHEW.

Herring Bay, September 21, 1797.

By virtue of an order from the worshipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, on the twentieth day of October next,

PART of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also some small grain. The terms of sale will be as follow, all property purchased under ten pounds the cash to be paid, all over that sum bond with good and sufficient security will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale.

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, Administratrix of WILLIAM.

September 25, 1797.

NOTICE,

THAT the LEVY COURT of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the third Tuesday in October next, at the city of Annapolis, to settle the accounts with the present supervisors of the public roads, and appoint constables and supervisors of the public roads for the ensuing year.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk.
Levy Court A. A. county.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to petition the general assemby of this state, at the ensuing session, for an act empowering the justices of Saint-Mary's county to levy a sum of money for the support of her daughter Deborah Davis, who is now a cripple on her hands.

MARGARET DAVIS.

LOST,

ON the race ground, near this city, on Tuesday last, a small French GOLD WATCH, single chased case, maker's name and number unknown, a part of the enamel at the wind up hole is broken off, marked on the end of the pendant M D, and has a pinchbeck chain and seal. Whoever finds the above watch, and will deliver it to Mr. WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, in Annapolis, shall receive a REWARD of TWO GUINEAS.

All watch-makers are requested to stop it if brought to them.

Annapolis, September 28, 1797.

NOTICE.

I SHALL petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

ALEXANDER A. LESLIE.

Prince-George's county, September 23, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland for a divorce from his wife.

WILLIAM BARROLL.

September 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release him from debts he is unable to pay.

S. T. DYSON.

September 18, 1797.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of Saint-Mary's county, to assess annually a sum of money on the said county, for the support of Bennet Thompson, who is rendered unable to maintain himself.

September 11, 1797.

Doctor FENDALL,
Operator upon teeth,

WILL be at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in Annapolis, (but only) during the week of the ensuing races, where he may be seen and consulted on all the variety of disorders that are incident to the teeth and gums, &c.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. Those whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this request, as no apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the 30th ult. a negro man named PETER, a stout well made fellow, about six feet high; had on when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, with two rows of buttons, yellow cotton waistcoat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, and felt hat; has a scare on one of his cheeks; the toes of one of his feet are remarkably short. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJAMIN WOOD.

Charles county, Patuxent river, near Benedict, September 11, 1797.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to

W. ALEXANDER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from sixty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVISEES under Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under Dr. ROBERTS's will.

August 16, 1797.

Ridgely and Evans,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, selected in the most careful manner; also GROCERIES of various kinds, all which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near the Ferry Landing, on Patuxent river, a negro man named BEN WATT, he is a likely well made negro, about forty-seven years of age, about five feet five or six inches high: had on when he went away, a pair of excellent white negro cotton trousers, a round blue jacket, and a straw hat, but as he is an artful designing fellow, and took a variety of other cloaths with him, it is probable he will change his dress; it is also supposed he will attempt to make his escape by getting on board of some vessel, as he has been accustomed to that mode of life. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, or TWENTY DOLLARS, if brought home.

DAVID GARCAUD.

P. S. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring said negro at their peril.

Calvert county, September 5, 1797.

Caution,

IS hereby given to all those who may be interested, not to take any assignment of any account or accounts whatever that a certain JAMES BROWN, merchant, in Charles county, has, or any account or accounts he may have against me, as all and every of them have been long ago settled, which the subscriber will at any time be ready to shew.

JOHN MADDOX.

Piccowaxen, Charles county, August 20, 1797.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop, upper and under bit in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right ear. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

September 4, 1797.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, from the general court, to me directed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the fourth day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Ross's tavern, in Bladensburg,

A TRACT of LAND called GRANBY, containing four hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, this land is good and well improved with convenient houses, and is of a good soil, it is distant from the Federal City four and a quarter miles, six from George-town, and scarcely two from Bladensburg. Also two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, adjoining to Granby, in good order, through which runs the stage road; the above two tracts are in the district of Columbia, late the property of WILLIAM FURGUSON, taken to satisfy a judgment due the State of Maryland, and to be sold for CASH only. And on the fifth day of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eastern Branch Hotel, will be sold, at public sale, part of a tract of land called the HOP-YARD, containing fifty-three acres, more or less, this land lies in the city of Washington, near the Eastern Branch, between the commissioner's wharf and the capital, late the property of WILLIAM BALEY, taken by a *fieri facias* from the general court, to satisfy a judgement due the State of Maryland, and to be sold for CASH only.

JOSEPH BOONE, Sheriff of
Prince-George's county.

September 12, 1797.

REED's FARM.

On Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of October next, if fair, otherwise the first fair day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, adjoining the town of Nottingham, I shall offer to the highest bidder,

THAT so much celebrated tract of LAND, called REED's FARM, (the property of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE) supposed to contain 341 acres: Also all that other tract of land, which the said Bowie purchased of a certain Robert Hooker, adjoining the farm, and estimated at 100 acres, more or less. One third of the purchase money *in cash*, and the purchaser's bond, with good security, payable in twelve months from the aforesaid 25th day of October, for the rest; but no conveyance given until the debt be fully and completely discharged; *are the terms of sale.*

THOMAS CONTEE BOWIE, Trustee
under a decree of the honourable the
chancellor of Maryland.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 15, 1797.

For SALE,
At Strawberry-Hill,
Near Annapolis,

FOUR HORSES, six milch cows, two heifers, and four calves of this year; also two boats, one of which is as good as new, being made in Baltimore in the month of May.

To be RENTED,
The ensuing year,

THAT valuable ferry called BROAD CREEK, on Kent-Island, with or without hands For terms apply to

KITTY E. HUTCHINGS,
and
HARRIET HUTCHINGS.

September 19, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on Sunday the 10th instant, a dark brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder W B, has a small crop on one of his ears, he paces, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the said horse, and will bring him to the subscriber, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and on conviction of the thief TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by

JOHN THOMPSON.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

Somerset county, August 19, 1797.

I THE subscriber, an inhabitant of Somerset county, hereby give notice, that I shall apply to the next General assembly for an act of insolvency, on the usual terms.

SAMUEL BETSWORTH.

In CHANCERY, September 11, 1797.

James Gordon, and others,
against
Henry Allison, and Rebecca his wife, Anne Oden, and others, heirs of David John Oden, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a sale on a mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by the deceased, to John Glasford and Co. of two tracts of land called BOYS LOT and part of FELLOWSHIP, to secure the payment of £ 208 1 2, with interest; it is stated, that the above named defendants have left this state, and reside in North-Carolina, and it is on the complainants motion ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first day of February next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber has just imported a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, 4-4 Irish linens, calicoes, muslins, dimities, Marseilles, humhums, cottons, moreens, jeans, durants, bombasets, wildbores, cambletts, bedtickings, brown sheeting, &c. men and women's cotton and worsted hose, plain and printed muslin shawls, cotton ditto, muslin, silk, Barcelona, Bandanna, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, black mode, Persians, &c. superfine first and second broad clothes, cassimers, Bath and elastic twilled and plain coatings, saddle and mixed plains, naps, hallthicks, Kendal cottons, white, red and yellow flannel, rose and match-coat blankets, fustians, fashionable cords, &c. Rum, sugar, coffee, chocolate, hyson, souchong and bohea teas, of superior quality.

A variety of tin ware, consisting of conjurers, stewpans, cheese-toasters, camp and common kettles, coffee biggins and pots, candle moulds and sticks, quart, pint and half pint pots, lanterns, funnels, tea waiters and servers.

Stationary of all kinds, blank folio books for ledgers, journals, day books, common place and receipt ditto, testaments, psalters and spelling books.

Books elegantly bound in sattin, Russia, Morocco, calf, &c. in the best manner, and on the shortest notice,

By the public's devoted servant,
STEPHEN CLARK.

NOTICE.

THE partnership existing between JAMES TAYLOR and JOSEPH SANDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be carried on by Joseph Sands, who is fully authorised to settle the balances due them. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOSEPH SANDS.

September 21, 1797.

Charles C. Cole & Andrew Williams,

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public, that they have commenced business in a part of Mr. WM. BREWER's house, in Church-street, near the hay-scales, where they mean to carry it on in its different branches; they pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

Orders will be received from the country and the strictest attention paid to them.

Annapolis, September 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by necessity to give notice, that he intends to petition the legislature, at the next session, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour, as he is utterly incapable of paying his debts.

WILLIAM WINSTANDLEY.

September 20, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Monday the 11th instant, a dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, about thirty-six years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, lusty made to his height, he is near-kneed, thick feet and hands, his fingers and thumbs short and thick, and a slow way of walking, and is an old offender, he is by trade a carpenter and cooper, and saws well with the whip-saw; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a short coat of the same, and a felt hat, he has taken several other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe, and I am informed he has a small dark brown horse or mare which he has taken with him, and a saddle and bridle, it is supposed he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as a number have been set free in the neighbourhood he left. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward if taken in the state of Maryland, and if out this state FORTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences if brought home, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

September 13, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 26th of August, from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about seven miles from Annapolis, a negro man named GEORGE, formerly the property of Mr. JAMES MAYO, he is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, he is a strait, tall, well made fellow, has a dark complexion, red eyes, large feet, a simple smiling countenance when spoken to and closely examined, you may discover he has a down look and but little to say; his common apparel, when he left my service, one coarse shirt, and a round cloth jacket, and a pair of striped trousers, and supposse he took some other cloathing with him; I do expect he has obtained a forged pass, if so, he has made his way to Baltimore or some other town. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and confines him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward of eight dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BATTEE.

September 19, 1797.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN who can cook if well recommended, will receive good wages in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

ON the first Monday in October next an election will commence, at the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of electing four representatives for Anne-Arundel county; and on the same day will commence the election for sheriff of said county.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 11, 1797.

NOTICE,

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

TOWNLEY YATES.

Charles county, September 11, 1797.

NOTICE.

MANY great misfortunes which I have lately sustained, compel me very reluctantly, to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to liberate me from debts, which I am at present unable to pay.

SAMUEL MAYNARD.

Herring Bay, August 28, 1797.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the seventh day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, for the benefit of the representatives of THOMAS JENINGS, Esq; late of the said city, deceased,

TWO tracts of LAND, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, containing together 400 acres, formerly the property of the said deceased, and now in the occupation of Governor STONE, at the rent of £.144 per annum; as the governor's term will expire on the 25th day of December next, possession will then be given of the whole, or of one half immediately after the day of sale, on the purchaser's agreeing to pay to the governor a proportionable part of the rent from that period until the said 25th day of December. A description of the lands it is thought would be unnecessary, as it is supposed no one would become a purchaser before viewing them. At the same time and place will also be offered at public sale, for the purpose aforesaid, two lots of ground in Carrollsburg. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS JENINGS, Trustee.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land commonly called HAWTHORN RIDGE, situate in Anne-Arundel, and State of Maryland, containing one thousand and seventy five acres. Terms of sale, one third part of the purchase money to be paid on execution of the deed, the remainder in ten equal annual payments, with interest, and if not so paid, the whole purchase money to be immediately recoverable. For further particulars inquire of Mr. JEROM PLUMMER, living on the premises, or the subscriber, Chew's Farm, Washington county, and state aforesaid.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

August 18, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August, a negro woman by the name of SALL, who says that she belongs to a Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, of Loudon county, state of Virginia, she appears to be about five or six and twenty years of age, middling tall, and stout made; her cloathing a black hat, white linen shift and petticoat, and calico jacket. Her master or mistress is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

September 6, 1797.

For SALE,

A REMARKABLE stout healthy NEGRO WOMAN, about seventeen years of age, who has been used to plantation work, to be sold for want of employ. Inquire of the printers hereof.

September 5, 1797.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

STEPHEN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, September 3, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town, on Monday last, a negro man by name MOSES, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 28 years of age, is a well set fellow, and seems to be fond of liquor, and talks much when spoken to; had on when he went away, a cassimer greenish coloured waistcoat, a pair of home made trousers, and a hemp linen shirt, a new felt hat, half worn shoes, and took with him a pair of green striped coating pantaloons, a pair of stockenits of small cloat, and one fine ruffle shirt; he can work on the weaving business, and shoe-making business, and passes besides for a distiller. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home, shall receive the above reward and if secured in any gaol, TEN DOLLARS, paid by.

HENRY WINEMILLER.

August 30, 1797.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.